

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 6th February, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 30th January, states that the Afghans are really a very ungrateful people. Like a serpent they bite the very hand that feeds them. The British Government has placed Abdu-l-Rahman on the throne of Kabul and bestowed large gifts of money and arms on him. But his attitude towards it is far from satisfactory, as is clear from his admission of Russian and Persian envoys to his capital. Nothing would be a greater mistake than to count upon his friendship. But, thank God! we want no aid from him. The great tyranny and oppression exercised by him over his subjects show that his reign will not last long. The nephews of Mir Khan, who is a great merchant at Kabul, brought a claim for sixty thousand rupees against their uncle in the time of Sher Ali, but Sher Ali dismissed their claim. Now we have learnt from a trustworthy source that Abdu-l-Rahman has lately imprisoned Mir Khan and confiscated all his property. The Amir refuses to release him and to

Circulation,  
700 copies.



restore his property, unless he satisfies the claim of his nephews and pays a lakh of rupees to him (the Amír). All the almond trees throughout Afghánistán have been seized by Abdu-l-Rahmán. Sher Ali levied the *jazia* or poll-tax on Hindús, who live in Afghánistán, at Rs. 3 per head a year, but Abdu-l-Rahmán has raised the tax to Rs. 30 per head! If a Hindú Chief introduced such an odious and iniquitous tax in his territories, a universal clamour would be raised against him and the paramount power would at once compel him to remit the tax. But no one has taken the Amír to task. Abdu-l-Rahmán levies an import duty on cloth at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and an export duty on gold at Rs. 3 *per tola*. Articles of merchandise in general imported to or exported from Kábul are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. The rate of postage for an ordinary letter is one rupee and four annas, but still the delivery of the letter to the addressee is not at all certain. Abdu-l-Rahmán has introduced many other unjust imposts and incurred general popular odium. In fact, he is so much hated by his subjects that they may kill him at any time.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Habib-i-Hind* (Cawnpore), of the 1st February, refers to Skobelev's scheme for the invasion of India, and remarks that, in order to prevent Russian intrigues, the *Pioneer* is of opinion that the British Government should fix the Russian boundary in Central Asia through a commission, which should sit at Mashed or Sarek, and conclude a treaty with the Russian Government to the effect that Russian troops will never cross that boundary. But such a treaty would not be worth the paper it would be written upon, because Russia does not feel the least hesitation in setting her treaties at naught when it suits her purposes to do so. As she has reduced the Turkomans to subjection, and the King of Persia and the Amír of Kábul are on friendly terms with her, she can have little difficulty in sending an expedition against this



country. Under these circumstances, the British Government should expressly warn her that the entrance of a single Russian soldier into Afghanistan will be regarded by it as a declaration of war. Nothing short of such a threat is likely to have any effect on her. (The *Mashr-i-Qaizar*, Lucknow, of the 29th January, referring to Skobelev's scheme, argues that Russian designs against this country are mere castle-building in the air.)

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 2nd February, states that it is obvious that the Egyptian Government is unable to suppress the rebellion in the Soudan single-handed.

Circulation,  
610 copies.

The Sultan of Turkey is the liege-lord of the Khedive. It is the duty of the former to render aid to the latter. But if the Porte be unwilling to assist its vassal, England, which saved his kingdom from destruction by Arabi, should again come to his rescue. The British Government has promised to protect Egypt proper against the false Mehdi, but the writer is of opinion that it should at once adopt measures to put down the insurrection. The rebel's army has already assumed great dimensions, and, if it is not soon dispersed, it will secure large accessions in course of time.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Panjāb Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 2nd February, states

Case of a European soldier who is charged with killing a native.

that a European soldier, who had shot another European soldier at Delhi in November last, was tried at the

criminal sessions in the Panjāb Chief Court on the 28th January. The prisoner was found guilty of murder and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. On the 29th January, another European soldier, charged with the murder of a native, was placed on his trial before the court. We have not yet heard of the result of the trial, but the accused is sure to be acquitted, or, at all events, he will escape with nominal punishment. The life of a native is not considered so valuable that a European should be sentenced to

Circulation,  
250 copies.



imprisonment for killing him. Europeans will not hesitate to lay violent hands on natives unless condign punishment is inflicted on some European murderers. It is difficult to realize that in all such cases accused Europeans are innocent. Some time ago a quarrel took place between an Afghán and an Italian musician, and the latter was wounded by the former. The Italian recovered, but still the Afghán was sentenced to imprisonment for life! The latter had a fair complexion, but he was not leniently dealt with like European criminals, apparently because he could not boast of European blood in his veins nor did he believe in Christ.

A correspondent of the same paper, of the 26th January, urges that, as the Government has had ample opportunity of judging of the loyalty of natives, it should repeal the Arms Act. If it be deemed inexpedient to repeal the Act altogether, natives should be allowed to carry arms under certain restrictions. But those restrictions should be equally applicable to Europeans, in order that the two classes may be placed on a footing of equality in the matter. The editor concurs with his correspondent, and remarks that, as the retention of the Act on the Statute Book implies that Government does not repose full confidence in its native subjects, the Act cannot be repealed too soon. As the people have made great progress in education and civilization and fully appreciate the advantages of British rule, the disqualification which attaches to them in the matter of bearing arms is quite unnecessary.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

*The Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 29th January, publishes an article in the form of a petition addressed by Spleen to Nature. Spleen complains that it has a very deadly foe in the fist of rampant Anglo-Saxons, and no system of medicine, English or native, can prescribe anything which may make it strong enough to stand the blows of its adversary. Hitherto it frequently came to grief in the

Rupture of the spleens  
of natives by the blows of  
Europeans.



stomachs of *khánsáms*, bearers, *chaprásis* and other lower classes of people, but was free from all danger in the stomachs of the upper ten thousand. But now even the bodies of native chiefs do not afford it a safe asylum, as is evident from the death of the late *Mahárájá* of *Kolhápur*. Under these circumstances *Spleen* earnestly prays that it may not be placed in the bodies of natives, where its fate is sealed, but may be sent to some other region, where it may be beyond the reach of its enemy.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 30th January, states that the *Pioneer* regrets that the Government of India does not fully appreciate

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

the importance of the Volunteering movement in this country. Our contemporary asks Government to supply Volunteers with the best machine-made guns and rifles which can fire fifty times in a minute. It is of opinion that that force, if kept in an efficient state, would greatly tend to maintain British prestige and to prevent any class of people from raising its head against Government. Bravo! No doubt Government should by all means act upon the advice of our contemporary and supply the Volunteers with machine-made guns and rifles. When all India will be in rebellion, and when the British and native troops will be quite powerless, it is the Volunteers who will save British rule from destruction. They are sure to render aid to Government at a crisis, just as they did during the *Ilbert Bill* controversy.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, argues that, as the people in the United Provinces and the Panjáb have begun to appreciate their rights and privileges

Circulation,  
600 copies.

Establishment of Legislative Councils in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb.

and the native press has been developed, the time has arrived for the establishment of provincial Legislative Councils there. At present the Supreme Council legislates for the two provinces, but as it does not possess full local information, the laws made by it are necessarily faulty. True, each of the two



provinces is always represented in the Supreme Council by an experienced officer, but evidently this arrangement cannot answer the purposes of provincial Councils. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Charles Aitchison, both of whom are liberal-minded men, will support the scheme.

Circulation,  
140 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 31st January, states that the Panjáb Government has again lately invited the attention of district officers to its orders of 1873 on the subject of acceptance by Government officers of presents from natives. When an officer is offered a present and he considers it necessary to accept it, he may keep it to himself if it consists of sweetmeats, fruits, flowers, a cheap *pagri*, a piece of muslin, or other things of trifling value. But if it be cash, the money should be paid into the Government treasury to the credit of Government. If it be a valuable article, it should be sent to the Government Toshakhána or sold and the amount realized paid into the Government treasury. Apparently one of the objects of the Panjáb Government in issuing these orders is to discourage the custom of *dalis* and to save officers from the charge of taking bribes in the shape of presents. We hope the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will follow the example of the Panjáb Government in this matter.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 29th January, publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Núr Khán, late Rasáldár, 7th Bengal Cavalry. The writer is surprised that, although the Bengal Army does not yield the palm to the Bombay and Madras Armies in bravery and courage, Government does not allow *batta* and pension to the former at the same rates as to the latter two armies.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), has again an article on the pay of náib-tahsildárs in Oudh in its issue of the 3rd February. The



writer, who is himself a náib-tahsildár, argues that the pay of the officials in question, being Rs. 50, is too small, and proposes that the officials, who are 42 in number, should be divided into two classes, 20 men being placed into the first class and 22 into the second. The pay of the former should be fixed at Rs. 75, and that of the latter at Rs. 50.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 4th February, complains that appellate courts in the Panjáb require appeals to be written in a limited number of lines. No doubt the insertion of irrelevant matter should be prohibited, and appeals should be required to be written concisely, but it is by no means just to fix the number of lines. Many persons who are empowered to write appeals are very incompetent men. No one below the rank of a mukhtár of the first grade should be allowed to write appeals.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 4th February, makes the following complaints about the state of things at Banda :—(1)

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Grievances of the people of Banda.

The people are not satisfied with the proceedings of Mr. Markham, Collector and Magistrate. The zamindárs and cultivators are exposed to great inconvenience in supplying his camp with provisions. It is believed that he sometimes shows great kindness to women (*sic*). (2) At the Treasury court-fee stamps are sold by two boys, who do not properly treat those who have occasion to deal with them. If any one offers a rupee and asks for a one-anna or eight-anna stamp, the boys tell him that they have not got change. The supply of stamps at the Treasury is stopped at 3 P.M., and then suitors have to obtain them from mukhtárs, who charge 1 anna and 3 pies for a one-anna stamp and 9 annas for an eight-anna stamp. (3) Shops for the sale of liquor are situated at most unsuitable places, such as the old Katra, &c., which are inhabited by respectable classes of persons. To say nothing of the obscene language used by those who visit the shops, the bad smell



arising from the shops is unbearable, and the persons who have the misfortune to live in the neighbourhood are put to great inconvenience in consequence. (4) Sanitary arrangements are not satisfactory: some lanes are very dirty, and traders sell adulterated articles of food. (5) Officers abuse suitors and do not patiently listen to them. (6) The horse and the camel carts that ply between Bánda and Fatehpur are not properly managed. Passengers are not charged fare according to any fixed and uniform scale, nor is the number of seats fixed.

Circulation,  
42 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 31st January, urges the introduction of religious instruction into schools.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 28th January, states that no other Government over the face of the earth is so indifferent to the grievances of the people as the British Government in this country. The apathy of the British Government is simply disheartening. Neither the Supreme and Local Governments nor District Officers lend an ear to the people. The road leading to the district courts at Gházípur is in a most neglected state. What is the District Engineer about? Is he paid by Government for doing nothing? The retention of Bábú Harnáráyan Chobe in the office of Honorary Magistrate at Gházípur cannot be accounted for on any other ground but that the Local Government does not care at all for the thoughts and feelings of the people. Jail industries are a good index to Government's greed of money. Printing presses have been established in connection with jails, and even vegetables are grown by convict labour and sold to the public. Are not the land tax, the license-tax, and a number of other taxes, levied on the people, enough to gratify the greed of Government? If Government takes every kind of industry and trade into its own hands, how can the people earn a livelihood? If the prosperity of the people be a matter of indifference, Government should take



everything from them by force once for all and be done with it. In that case they will soon die of starvation and will be saved lifelong hardships and miseries.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 30th January, com-

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A theft committed at Lahore.

plains that the doors of a shop at Masti-darwāza, Lahore, were lately broken open and a theft was committed, although the shop is situated only at the distance of ten or fifteen paces from the police-station and a light was placed near the shop. What was the guard at the police-station about at the time?

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 30th January, states

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Need for water supply for Hardā.

that, considering the population of Hardā, the local municipal committee may be said to have a good income. But it is to be regretted that the committee has not yet thought proper to provide the town with a pure and abundant water-supply. We would advise the people to represent the matter to the Chief Commissioner.

A correspondent of the *Astāb-i-Hind* (Jullundhur), of the

Circulation,  
150 copies.

Slaughter of kine and the Musalmāns of Delhi.

2nd February, states that it appears from the *Shahna-i-Hind* of Meerut that the Musalmāns of Delhi intend to forward a memorial to Government, praying that they may be allowed freely to slaughter kine without any kind of restriction! The writer severely takes them to task, and observes that a worse measure for reviving race animosity between Hindūs and Muhamma-dans and disturbing the peace of the country could not be conceived. He is quite sure that Government will never agree to such a mischievous proposal.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 30th

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Government school at Jullundhur and prostitutes.

January, writing from Jullundhur, complains that prostitutes live in the neighbourhood of the Government school in that town and are a great temptation to the students. Teachers have repeatedly brought the matter to the



notice of the members of the municipal committee, but in vain. Either prostitutes should be expelled from the neighbourhood of the school, or the school should be removed to some other part of the town.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
92 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 29th January, complains that, since the appointment of Mirzá Muhammad Husain as Diwán at Balrámpur, the State has stopped supplies to the younger widow of the late Mahárájá. Even shopkeepers have refused to sell anything to her. It is with great difficulty that one trader has been induced to supply her with articles of food. Since the 15th January the State has also discontinued the supply of firewood to her. The guard placed at her house has been ordered not to allow any one to go to her. If any State servant expresses sympathy with her he is at once dismissed. Two or three old officials have lately been dismissed and the Diwán has appointed his own men in their place. A Thákur, who had been dismissed by the late Mahárájá, has been readmitted to the service of the State by the Mirzá.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 2nd February, states that postal officials penalize insufficiently paid letters. Insufficiently paid letters. Insufficiently-paid letters and realize double the deficiency of postage from addressees. This is unjust. No one voluntarily puts insufficient stamps on a letter addressed to a friend or relative. Such errors simply arise from the fact that the senders do not always weigh their letters. No doubt it is a fault on the part of the people in these civilized times not to provide themselves with good scales, but it is not such a serious fault for which they should be punished in an uncivilized way. Only the actual deficiency of postage should be recovered from addressees in the case of insufficiently-paid letters.



The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 30th January, urges the appointment of a woman to every large railway station to examine the tickets of female passengers and to look after their comfort. There could be no difficulty in getting Eurasian or native Christian women for the office.

Need for female ticket-collectors at railway stations.

Circulation, 900 copies.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 5th February, in its local news column, complains that the police management at the Mígh Melá on the day of the new moon was not good. Hence many women were hurt in the crowd, and pickpockets and thieves were able to ply their evil trades successfully. No police-guard was placed in a boat at the place of bathing to prevent accidents, as was always done before on such occasions, and several persons were drowned in consequence. There was only one shop for the supply of firewood. *Pindá* was sold by a Musalmán.

Mígh Melá, Allahabad.

Circulation, 700 copies.

A new weekly journal, entitled the *Gorakshá*, has been started at Kapúρθala with the special object of agitating for the stoppage of the slaughter of kine. The first number of the paper has three articles on the subject of cow-slaughter.

*Gorakshá*, Jullundhur.

The *Ástáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th January, publishes an article communicated by one Gandá Singh, a member of the Singh Sabhá of Lahore. The writer, referring to a vernacular book, entitled the *Tárikh-i-Panjáb*, published by Munshi Kanhyá Lál, Rái Bahádur, Executive Engineer, Lahore, remarks that the first part of the book gives a history of the ten Sikh Gurús. But it is a matter of surprise and regret that the author has not spoken of the Gurús with due respect. The disrespectful tone of the book cannot but grieve the whole Sikh community to heart. The writer also points

Rái Bahádur Kanhyá Lál's *Tárikh-i-Panjáb*.

Circulation, 500 copies.



out some mistakes of fact in the book, and hopes that the author will improve the tone and rectify the mistakes.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd February, publishes an account of Maulvi Saiyad Ahmad Khán's visit to the Panjáb. Ahmad Khán's visit to Ludbiána, Jullundhur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, and Lahore. He has been accorded an enthusiastic reception at all these places. (An account of the Saiyid's visit has been also published by other papers of the Panjáb.)



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. Jan. 28th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	1884. Jan. 31st & 3rd Feb. respectively.	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bótá Singh,	" 30th & 1st Feb. respectively.	" 1st & 3rd Feb. respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agar Ahbar</i>	Agar	Ditto	Weekly	Khwájá Yásuf Ali.	" 28th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	Jan 31st Feb. 2nd & 6th respectively.	200 "
4	<i>Asab-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 25th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	" 3rd Feb. respectively.	80 "
5	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	" 31st Feb. 2nd & 6th respectively.	" 3rd Feb. respectively.	184 "
6	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mudarrab Husain Khan.	" 29th Feb. 2nd & 6th respectively.	Jan. 31st Feb. 2nd & 6th respectively.	100 "
7	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	" 30th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	" 2nd & 5th Feb. respectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-din	" 29th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	" 3rd Feb. respectively.	295 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 29th & 2nd Feb. respectively.	" 3rd Feb. respectively.	98 copies.
10	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	" 28th Feb. 1st Feb. 2nd	31st Feb. 3rd 5th	115 "
11	<i>Asab-i-Hind</i>	Agar	Urdú	Bi-monthly.	Mirzá Fakhr Husain	" 28th Feb. 1st Feb. 2nd	" 31st Feb. 3rd 5th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Asab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Secretary to the Au- thorities-Panjáb.	" 28th Feb. 1st Feb. 2nd	" 31st Feb. 3rd 5th	230 copies.
13	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	Jan. 31st For Oct. & Nov. 1883.	" 2nd "	440 "
14	<i>Asab-i-Ahbar</i>	Shahjahan- pur.	Hindi-Urdú,	Monthly	Bahádur Singh	" 31st For Oct. & Nov. 1883.	" 2nd "	440 "



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Lays Mitra</i>	Amritsar...	Urdú	Weekly	Káshí Rám	1884. Jan. 30th	Feb. 2nd	...
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	Feb. 1st	4th	110 copies.
17	<i>Bluret Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Totá Rám	" 1st	3rd	135 "
18	<i>Bhadrá Vilás</i>	Kgrá	Hindí	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás	" 3rd	6th	150 "
19	<i>Unbada-i-Qaisar</i>	Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 2nd	"	200 "
20	<i>Nahda-i-Nikandari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 4th	"	450 "
21	<i>Dak Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	Jan. 30th	3rd	310 "
22	<i>Dak Utkarsh</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sálig Rám	Feb. 2nd	5th	700 "
23	<i>Gordaksh</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhi Khan Safi	Jan. 30th	4th	...
24	<i>Jarunakt Akbar</i>	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	"	6th	...
25	<i>Gyan Pradyot Pat- trid.</i>	Ditto	Hindí	Monthly	Navin Chander Hál,	For Sep.	1st	160 "
26	<i>Hab-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Weekly	Pandit Preim Narain	Feb. 1st	2nd	200 "
27	<i>Hab-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad N a b i Ashraf.	Jan. 31st	1st	550 "
28	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Ganga Prasad	Feb. 1st & 3rd	2nd & 4th respectively.	600 "
29	<i>Hindí Pradip</i>	Allahábad,	Hindí	Monthly	Bálkrishn Bhatt	For Jan.	2nd	220 "
30	<i>India</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	Feb. 1st	5th	330 "
31	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Jan. 30th	3rd	200 "
32	<i>Jaipur-i-Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	Feb. 1st	2nd	90 "
33	<i>Jaipur-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Jan. 17th	2nd	125 "
34	<i>Jamshé Gazette</i>	Jammé	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Muhammad N i e s t e r All.	" 30th	4th	...



35	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Lachmi Shankar, Feb. 1st M.A.	2nd	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Amjad Husain	4th	50 copies.
37	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	3rd	850
38	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Urdu	Monthly	Shree Narayan	2nd	177
39	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	4th	140
40	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahab Narayan	"	180
41	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	3rd	500
42	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harun Khan	31st Jan. 31st, 2nd & 5th Feb. respectively	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Weekly	Hazrat Abdullah	Feb. 3rd	75 copies.
44	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	Jan. 31st	165
45	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Feb. 2nd	100
46	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	1st	200
47	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Jan. 31st	40
48	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Durga Prasad	Feb. 6th	100
49	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Nasir Ali	3rd	140
50	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Mahbub-ul-Jah	"	250
51	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Shyam Narain	"	250
52	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Hindi	Monthly	Sikand Khan	"	100
53	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	4th	180
54	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf	1st	75
55	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ali Jan	3rd	150
56	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Weekly	Habibullah Khan	"	150
57	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishn	2nd	325
58	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Jamuna Das	1st	92
59	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	Jan. 31st	750
60	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Kew. N. M. Wherry	Feb. 2nd	250
61	Kashmir Patrika	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	3rd	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
62	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	1884.	1884.	349 copies.
63	Nur-at-ul-Ahbab	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Feb. 2nd	Feb. 2nd	200 "
64	Nur-at-ul-Jalim.	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Nusrat Ali	" 1st	" 3rd	30 "
65	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng.	Weekly	Basdeo Bhaskar	For Jan.	" 2nd	400 "
66	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Shao Prasad	Jan. 30th	Jan. 31st	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
67	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 31st, 1st, 2nd 4th, 5th & 6th Feb.	" 31st, 1st, 2nd 4th, 5th & 6th Feb. res- pectively.	450 copies.
68	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 22th, 30th, & 2nd Feb.	Feb. 3rd	250 "
69	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	Feb. 1st	Feb. 4th	150 "
70	Patila Akbar	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	Jan. 28th	" 1st	300 "
71	Priyadarshini	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	Feb. 4th	" 5th	700 "
72	Quadrat Akbar	Jullundur,	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmed Bekash	" 2nd	" 3rd	105 "
73	Rash-i-Ain	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 1st	" 5th	600 "
74	Rasul-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	" 2nd	" "	" "
75	Rasul-i-Akbar	Bombay	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	Jan. 30th	" 31st	450 "
76	Rasul-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	Feb. 1st	Feb. 2nd	400 "
77	Rasul-i-Akbar	Rasul	Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul- Haq.	Jan. 17th & 24th	" 5th	" "
78	Rasul-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Monthly	Shiva Nath	For Feb.	" 2nd	700 "
79	Rasul-i-Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	Jan. 30th	" "	" "



80	Sadiqul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	...	31st	...	"	3rd	...	320	"
81	Saffar-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bulqaf Dás	...	"	...	"	2nd	...	300	"
82	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.	Udaipur	Hindi	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	...	"	"	...	200	"
83	Shafar-i-Sudar	Lahore	Arabic	...	Registrar of the For Jan.	...	For Jan.	...	"	"	...	...	...
84	Shahar-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	...	Panjab University.	...	Feb. 1st	...	"	"	...	120	"
85	Shahar-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ahmed Hasan	...	Jan. 29th	...	"	Jan. 31st	...	175	"
86	Tammasi	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrahim.	...	Feb. 1st	...	Feb. 1st	Feb. 1st	...	125	"
87	Tilak-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	...	Puran Chand	...	Jan. 30th	...	Jan. 31st	Jan. 31st	...	110	"
88	Tilak-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	"	...	Feb. 6th	Feb. 6th	...	150	"
89	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Karrar Husain	...	"	...	Jan. 31st, 1st, 2nd & 3rd, 4th & 5th Feb. respectively.	Jan. 31st, 1st, 2nd & 3rd, 4th & 5th Feb. respectively.	...	900	"
90	Waqar-i-Azam	Ghazipur,	Ditto	...	Gyan Chand	...	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Feb.	...	Feb. 2nd	Feb. 2nd	...	300	"

PRIYA DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD :

The 11th February, 1884

PRINTED AT THE E.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



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C.B.